

with greater guarantee of good faith and constancy if reliance is placed upon agreements rather than on force. The American doctrine, to-night therefore became the Allied doctrine.

The Allied proposal, as stated by Curzon calls for a demilitarized area on both sides of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, wherein no permanent military or naval installations capable of interfering with free passage of the Straits would be permitted. This includes all islands in the Sea of Marmara, the Aegean islands of Samothrace, Lemnos, Imbros and Tenedos.

Would Allow Turkish Force

The Turks would be allowed to maintain a maximum force of 10,000 men in the neighborhood of Constantinople, this constituting the only armed force in the entire area, except the few gendarmes necessary for the maintenance of internal order elsewhere. In case of war the Turks would be allowed to modify these conditions in a manner consistent with the rights of a belligerent, but would be expected to re-establish the status quo ante bellum as soon as peace was declared.

Relative to the freedom of the Straits, the Allies propose that Turkey shall allow all merchant vessels, including hospital ships, yachts, fishing boats and commercial aircraft, during a state of peace, the complete and unregulated right of navigation by day and night, and with any cargo. In the event of a war wherein Turkey is a belligerent, however, it is granted the right of search and seizure of vessels coming from the enemy's ports.

Regarding the passage of warships, the Allies yield somewhat to the Russian contention, offering to limit the number of warships of each nation which shall be allowed to pass through the Straits and maintain themselves in the Black Sea. In time of peace any nation may send a force into the Black Sea of no more than three warships, only one of which may be over 10,000 tons.

Should the littoral powers of the Black Sea agree to demilitarization of their naval forces the powers reserve the right of passage through the Straits and maintenance in the Black Sea of no more than three warships, only one of which may be over 10,000 tons.

As at present there is no fleet in the Black Sea, this would mean, for example, that the United States, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, England and any other interested powers, would be allowed to maintain one capital ship and two cruisers each, or in case the six countries established a combined fleet it might total eighteen ships, whereof the capital ship would be the greatest tonnage of the nations possessed.

In event of a war wherein Turkey is neutral warships and military aircraft may pass the Straits into the Black Sea, but may not carry there more than twenty-four hours and may not carry out any hostile act within the zone of the Straits. In time of war wherein Turkey is one of the belligerents it may close the Straits to enemy ships, but may not allow neutral war vessels to proceed under the same regulations and must in no way interfere with neutral commerce, except to exercise the right of search as described above.

Curzon's sarcasm in replying to Tchitcherine took the conference back to the century-old fight of the

"Many Marvellous Cures by the Use of Ices"

Noted physicians of three centuries ago are reported to have made many notable cures by means of ices. In fact, at that time ices were used "only by physicians and by the rich during the heat of dog days." But soon the discerning used them at all seasons of the year. And so the "discerning" realize today that ice and ices are just as necessary in winter as in summer.

That's why in the home of the discerning you see a great bowl of pure, crystal-clear Knickerbocker Ice always at hand when the Apollonians appear—both are always in good company.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

"Bringing Home the Beech-Nut"

Beech-Nut Bacon is smoked up in York State in the real, old-fashioned way. Nothing like smoldering beech or hickory logs to smoke that flavor in! And city folks—they know good bacon, too. There goes a solid citizen now, "bringing home the Beech-Nut". He knows good bacon.

Beech-Nut Bacon

Sliced—in the new blue boxes

Mouquin Vermouth

BORDEAUX

Heal Vermouth—As made by us during 16 years of experience. It is the only Vermouth made in France. Just the tonic for you. It is the only Vermouth made in France. Just the tonic for you. It is the only Vermouth made in France. Just the tonic for you.

"Original Recipe" Send for your free copy.

Mouquin

Resident: New York Office, 481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

481 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

'Full and Constant Freedom,' America's Stand on Straits

Ships of War Not Necessarily Agents of Destruction, Says Ambassador Child, and They Have Their Place in the Maintenance of Peace

LAUSANNE, Dec. 6.—Ambassador Child, in setting forth the views of the United States on the question of the freedom of the Dardanelles before the Near East peace conference to-day, said:

"I have listened with interest to the points of view of the various delegations on the subject of the Straits, and trust that a statement of the views of the American representatives will not be unwelcome."

"Our position is based upon the policy of our government, which stands for complete and constant freedom, without special privilege, for our commerce and for the commerce of other nations."

"The application of this policy to the question of the Straits is not difficult. We desire for the good of all, including those peoples and nations that border on the Black Sea, that nothing shall be done that will take from any of them—Bulgaria or Russia, the Ukraine or Turkey, Rumania or Georgia—guarantees that they shall be accessible to the commerce of the world. Accessibility to that commerce is their right. It is equally the right of the commerce of the world to reach peoples of this region. I do not understand that any delegation here would oppose this. This is not sufficient. It is in keeping with the progress of world administration and enlightened international purposes that the commerce of neutral nations shall not be interrupted during a state of war."

"Black Sea Not 'Exclusive'" "Freedom of the Straits is a term too limited to cover the field of that discussion, which involves the freedom of all those nations which border on the Black Sea and of all those nations outside the Straits who desire to reach them on their friendly errands."

"We cannot accept the position stated by any one who has spoken regarding the position of the nations on the Black Sea. We have heard no one speak with the assent of all."

"We cannot accept the position that the future of commerce in the Black Sea is the exclusive affair of the nations bordering on it. We assert that it is the concern of all the nations of the earth."

"It is untenable that any one nation by virtue of its geographical position should hold the power of depriving every other nation of these rights. This would be not only against the interests of our national policy; it would be against the interests of every nation on the Black Sea. It would be against the whole historical development."

British to keep the Russians from controlling the Straits. To-day the fight has gone a stage eastward into the Black Sea. Curzon painted a vivid picture of Russia in control of the Black Sea, fortifying the coast, creating a powerful navy, overawing her neighbors and transporting her troops from coast to coast.

"Free from attack elsewhere except in her ice-bound ports in the North, she may meditate and execute what plans she pleases in the Black Sea, and the powerful navy, overawing her neighbors and transporting her troops from coast to coast."

"Tchitcherine told us he was much disturbed by the preponderance of the forces of any power at the mouth of the Dardanelles. That was perhaps because they happened at the moment to be British. But he does not object to a similar preponderance in the safe seclusion of the Black Sea—provided it is Russian. Such is the very remarkable contribution made two days ago by the Russian delegation to the doctrine of equal rights among nations and peace and contentment for mankind."

America Not Committed To Commission Control

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (By The Associated Press).—Whether the Washington government is prepared to participate in an international commission to control the Turkish Straits, as proposed by Marquis Curzon for the Allies at Lausanne, is a question still to be answered. It can be said definitely, however, that the United States does not stand committed to accept such participation should the international commission program be carried out.

The ambassador's statement of the American position as to the Turkish

ment of the freedom of the Black Sea. "Unlimited control of the Straits and the Black Sea by any one nation is against the policy of the world. I do not understand that any nation will deny these fundamental principles of the freedom of the Black Sea. I do not understand that Turkey denies them. I do not even understand that any nation having an eye for extension of its territory or seeking to control the policies of Turkey will be heard here to deny them."

"I assume these fundamental principles will be established by this conference, and, if possible, will be guaranteed by this conference. No other result would satisfy the view of my government. Without presuming to speak specifically for the others, I assume that no other result would satisfy either the nations inside or outside the Straits."

"It is our view that the freedom of the Black Sea is to be gained only by disarmament. More than that, it is our belief that even armament would keep the Straits open to us, in a danger to the freedom of the Black Sea."

"If any nation or group of nations representing the interests of all the nations, accepts the trusteeship of the freedom of the Black Sea, this trusteeship may be carried out, we believe, with a greater guaranty of good faith and constancy if reliance is placed upon agreements rather than upon force."

Warships Have Their Place

"It is impossible for me to overlook the proposal made by one delegation here that by such agreements all warships should be excluded from the Black Sea. I would find it equally reasonable to exclude warships from every other international body of water."

"No nation has gone further than the United States in its policies of naval disarmament, but no nation would be ready to uphold the good sense of maintaining a sufficient naval force to act as the police of the free seas, to protect its citizens and their ships wherever they might be, to suppress piracy or other menaces, and to act at times for the public good and give relief to the suffering, just as the ships of war have recently done in the Near East."

"Ships of war are not necessarily agents of destruction. On the contrary, they may be agents of preservation and serve good and peaceful ends in the prevention of disorder and the maintenance of peace."

"We believe in common with every commercial nation—wish access to every free body of water in the world, and we will not be satisfied if our ships of war may not pursue their peaceful errands wherever our citizens and our ships may go."

Greek Prince, on Way to Exile, Received by Pope

Andrew Thanks Pontiff for Intervention to Prevent Death Sentence

ROME, Dec. 6 (By The Associated Press).—Prince Andrew of Greece, banished by the revolutionary government in Athens for his part in the Greek military disaster in Asia Minor, arrived in Rome at noon to-day, accompanied by his wife, Princess Alice, and their four daughters.

They went directly to the Vatican, where they were received by Pope Pius. Andrew expressed to the Pontiff his thanks for the intervention of the Vatican during his trial to prevent a sentence of death such as was returned against Premier Gounaris and the other ex-ministers.

Pope Pius inquired about the situation in Greece, and expressed hope that neutral conditions soon would be re-established there. Andrew and his family afterward visited Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State.

Prince Andrew apologized for having asked an audience of the Pope on such short notice, but explained that he wished to proceed to London immediately.

Britain Looks To U. S. to Save Premiers' Parley

Harvey Expected to Back English View of Keeping Aloof From French Plan of Ruhr Advance

War Debts Chief Issue

Experts See Little Hope of the Allied Leaders Agreeing Upon German Loan

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc. LONDON, Dec. 6.—A conference which will have profound effect not only on the European situation but on America's relations with Europe, will open here Saturday, when Premier Bonar Law meets Premier Poincare of France and Mussolini of Italy and the allies of Belgium to discuss the question of German reparations. There is little optimism in any quarter on the eve of this important gathering of Allied statesmen, intended as a preliminary to the Brussels conference this month.

At the root of the entire problem is the matter of war debts, and there can be nothing beyond academic discussion of inter-Allied cancellation until after the British debt funding mission, led by Sydney Baldwin, has talked with American authorities in Washington next month.

Law Between Devil and Sea

Saturday's conference will result in one of two decisions. Either the Allies will agree on a German loan which will enable Germany to make some of its obligations to France and Belgium, or the Poincare government will give orders for the extension of French occupation of the Rhineland and the seizure of German reparations.

Whatever stand Bonar Law takes is bound to weaken his position politically. The British government may be willing to tear up the Balfour note and forego all claims to a share in the German reparations. If it should agree also—which it is unlikely to—cancel France's war debts, the French might demand America take the same step.

There is a general feeling that Poincare, who was put into the Premiership to "make Germany pay" and to strengthen France in the Near East, who so far has failed to accomplish either objective, has now virtually decided on occupying the Ruhr, thereby causing the conference to fail.

Whatever stand Bonar Law takes is bound to weaken his position politically. The British government may be willing to tear up the Balfour note and forego all claims to a share in the German reparations. If it should agree also—which it is unlikely to—cancel France's war debts, the French might demand America take the same step.

U. S. Opposed to Ruhr Advance

The first alternative offers the only solution which the British regard with any favor. If Germany will give security forests and mines as security for the British loan, the British believe they have little difficulty in raising a large loan here and in America. It is rumored the United States government has instructed Ambassador Harvey and its other representatives in Europe to let it be known Washington would look unfavorably upon French entry into the Ruhr. If Britain and America should find a basis for co-operation the whole European situation would change materially. The British seem hopeful of this possibility.

Poincare Will Resist

Moratorium to Germany

From The Tribune's European Bureau Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc. PARIS, Dec. 6.—Premier Poincare will leave here Friday noon for the premiers' conference in London. He is prepared to resist any attempt to grant Germany a moratorium without productive guarantees. It appears here that Britain will attempt to solve all the problems at issue during the sessions and thereby supersede altogether the Brussels conference, scheduled later in the month. Poincare, however, is determined to prevent any diplomatic move to cut out the meeting in the Belgian capital.

It looks more and more from all indications here that France will be forced to take drastic action against Germany before long, but Poincare is trying to exhaust all other methods before resorting to force. He is prepared to wait until the Reparations Commission officially declares Germany in default before giving orders to take possession of its productive guaranties.

Germany Is Not Planning War, London's View

British Experts Say Policy of Fear Pushed by French May Prove To Be Boomerang in Few Years

Find Cannon No Menace

Official Opinion Thinks General Belligerent Sniff: Non-Existent Along Rhine

This is the third of a series of articles from the European capitals discussing the question: Is Germany arming for another war?

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Dec. 6.—If the question "Is Germany preparing for another war?" were asked of a dozen Englishmen, selected at random, at least eleven would answer: "No." Government officials here, whose experts are constantly on the watch, say in positive terms Germany is not preparing for another war.

They assert Germany is not in a position to go to war. Physically it is unable to take up arms against France or any one else and is not likely to be able to do so for many years. These experts add: The subject is not a simple one. It is comparatively easy to count rifles, supervise the manufacture of munitions and to limit the size of the reservist and police bodies. But it is an altogether different job to try to judge the spirit of a people and gauge the amount of hostility one nation has toward another. Keen British observers go so far as to say, however, that not only is Germany making no material preparations for war but it is no general warlike spirit in Germany.

See Danger in French View

In Bavaria there are a lot of German monarchists, junkers and reactionaries who are keen to have a king and the return of the regime of Hindenburg and Ludendorff. In Saxony, right next door, the Socialists are predominant. The British find difficulty in generalizing about the amount of war sentiment in Germany. In the Rhineland there is unquestionably a large amount of bitterness towards the French, but English observers think it is not so hostile as a year or two ago.

They find there is the danger of the French taking some action—either extending the zone of occupation or instituting restrictive measures—which will create a bitterness, proving a boomerang a few years hence. If the French government feels compelled to play a lone hand in Germany—the British will remain passive—there may be an unhappy sequel.

As this is written there is much talk in the French press of an early extension of the area of occupation in the Rhineland. It is so circumstantial that marks have fallen heavily and all the rest of the Continental exchanges are fluctuating violently. A parallel can be found if one turns back to Napoleon's aims and studies the history of the German occupation by the great French general.

At the present time European countries are turning to business men rather than to diplomats for leaders. Bonar Law has been a successful manufacturer; Dr. Cuno made a reputation in the business world; Mussolini is more of a business man than a politician.

With trade as the keynote of government policies, political differences assume less importance. The British hope trade relations will bring about conciliation. Provided Germany will give satisfactory guarantees, the British are prepared to reduce their representation on the inter-Allied Commission, which has supervisory control over the manufacture of munitions in Germany.

Under the Versailles Treaty the commission's authority should have ended some time back, but the Allies continued it because they were not fully satisfied with the way Germany had acted.

Germany must further reduce its store of munitions and give guarantees not to ship arms outside its borders before the British will agree to substitute a small committee for the large commission now conducting a careful investigation.

No Danger in Cannon Seen

British experts are fully convinced Germany's few cannon cannot be of danger to any country. One of the chief reasons why the British would like to reduce the size of the commission is they believe all provocative acts should be avoided. It is a long established rule of the British not to intervene in domestic politics in a foreign country.

Germany Is Not Planning War, London's View

British Experts Say Policy of Fear Pushed by French May Prove To Be Boomerang in Few Years

Find Cannon No Menace

Official Opinion Thinks General Belligerent Sniff: Non-Existent Along Rhine

This is the third of a series of articles from the European capitals discussing the question: Is Germany arming for another war?

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Dec. 6.—If the question "Is Germany preparing for another war?" were asked of a dozen Englishmen, selected at random, at least eleven would answer: "No." Government officials here, whose experts are constantly on the watch, say in positive terms Germany is not preparing for another war.

They assert Germany is not in a position to go to war. Physically it is unable to take up arms against France or any one else and is not likely to be able to do so for many years. These experts add: The subject is not a simple one. It is comparatively easy to count rifles, supervise the manufacture of munitions and to limit the size of the reservist and police bodies. But it is an altogether different job to try to judge the spirit of a people and gauge the amount of hostility one nation has toward another. Keen British observers go so far as to say, however, that not only is Germany making no material preparations for war but it is no general warlike spirit in Germany.

See Danger in French View

In Bavaria there are a lot of German monarchists, junkers and reactionaries who are keen to have a king and the return of the regime of Hindenburg and Ludendorff. In Saxony, right next door, the Socialists are predominant. The British find difficulty in generalizing about the amount of war sentiment in Germany. In the Rhineland there is unquestionably a large amount of bitterness towards the French, but English observers think it is not so hostile as a year or two ago.

They find there is the danger of the French taking some action—either extending the zone of occupation or instituting restrictive measures—which will create a bitterness, proving a boomerang a few years hence. If the French government feels compelled to play a lone hand in Germany—the British will remain passive—there may be an unhappy sequel.

As this is written there is much talk in the French press of an early extension of the area of occupation in the Rhineland. It is so circumstantial that marks have fallen heavily and all the rest of the Continental exchanges are fluctuating violently. A parallel can be found if one turns back to Napoleon's aims and studies the history of the German occupation by the great French general.

At the present time European countries are turning to business men rather than to diplomats for leaders. Bonar Law has been a successful manufacturer; Dr. Cuno made a reputation in the business world; Mussolini is more of a business man than a politician.

With trade as the keynote of government policies, political differences assume less importance. The British hope trade relations will bring about conciliation. Provided Germany will give satisfactory guarantees, the British are prepared to reduce their representation on the inter-Allied Commission, which has supervisory control over the manufacture of munitions in Germany.

Under the Versailles Treaty the commission's authority should have ended some time back, but the Allies continued it because they were not fully satisfied with the way Germany had acted.

Germany must further reduce its store of munitions and give guarantees not to ship arms outside its borders before the British will agree to substitute a small committee for the large commission now conducting a careful investigation.

No Danger in Cannon Seen

British experts are fully convinced Germany's few cannon cannot be of danger to any country. One of the chief reasons why the British would like to reduce the size of the commission is they believe all provocative acts should be avoided. It is a long established rule of the British not to intervene in domestic politics in a foreign country.

Washington Naval Pact Scrapped, Says Soviet

From The Tribune's European Bureau Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc. LAUSANNE, Dec. 6.—The Allied plan for demilitarization of the Straits means the complete smash of the Washington naval treaty, in which Russia did not participate because it was not invited, Georges Tchitcherine, Soviet representative at the conference here, said to-night.

Tchitcherine circulated a purported answer to Marquis Curzon's speech in to-day's session, which strangely was not recorded by the official observers of the other delegations. He said he replied to Curzon:

"You are perhaps disturbed because our horsemen have reappeared on the heights of Pamir and because you do not have before you the half idiot Czar who ceded you in 1895 the crest of the Hindu Kush."

Control of the Hindu Kush ranged in Afghanistan, nearly caused war between England and Russia in 1895, but the Czar weakened.

Actually this commission has nothing to do with the affairs of the Berlin government, but its very presence with a large number of Allied soldiers in Germany tends to make for bad relations.

The Germans have been guilty of a series of disastrous blunders. Their treatment of the British and other visitors has reacted strongly against them. Instead of dealing with foreign nationals through diplomatic channels, they have seen fit to levy taxes and impose. They have conducted, in recent months, what amounts to a "crusade" against foreigners, and this system of pin-pricks has alienated many persons who ordinarily would like to resume relations.

Despite these facts, "The London Times," which perhaps is the most sympathetic organ the French have in England, makes the following comment regarding the reported intention of the Poincare government:

"It is possible that if the reports of the alleged intention of France to have to resort to drastic methods in obtaining her due are deliberately put out, they may have been intended to emphasize in the eyes of her allies the urgency of the reparations problem. If this is their purpose, it has not been managed with much discretion. They are eminently calculated to defeat any such end."

British Bitterness Gone

Most British bitterness toward the Germans has disappeared. The average Briton has full appreciation of the feelings of the French, and there are many willing to admit both Great Britain and America have treated France rather shabbily since the war. Officials here say the French policy has been dictated largely by a fear of Germany, but do not believe there is any real justification for it.

Had the Anglo-French-American defensive treaty been ratified by the parliaments of the respective countries the present situation could not have arisen, but to-day there is not the remotest possibility of such a pact being made, and consequently the French must adopt such measures as they deem wise. In the British opinion, their present policy is unwise and is not calculated to bring the results expected, but no amount of argument is likely to change the minds of the French on this point.

Renar Law's government is not fettered by the Balfour note. Trade is expected to do what the diplomats failed to accomplish. Competition may improve relations and heal the wounds left open by the war. Ordinarily, trade works the other way around, but at the present time most European countries are anxious to avoid war. "Business as usual" was the slogan of the British far into the war, and they are desperately anxious to-day to return to it.

Migratory Bird Act Passed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate after two days of debate passed, 55 to 17, and sent to the House a bill to establish public shooting grounds, for protection of migratory birds. The measure provides that a person desiring to hunt migratory birds on land not owned or occupied by him must obtain a Federal license, which will be issued by postmasters at a cost of \$1.

Ulster Invited To Participate In Irish State

Cosgrave, Re-elected Dail Head, Appeals to North to Share "Prosperity and Happiness of Union"

2 Women Named Senators

Pledges to Respect Belfast Parliament's Decision if It Insists on Separation

By Arthur S. Draper